

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. IV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1795.

[VOL. IX.]

N^O. III.

THE TREATY.

TO THE WELL DISPOSED PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Fellow Citizens,

BEFORE I proceed to consider the third article of the treaty, it may not be unnecessary, or improper, to suggest more explicitly, an idea which therefore I have tacitly supposed existed in the mind of every man. It is—that the complaints on the part of the United States, against Great Britain for infractions of the treaty of 1793, had been brought to a point by the spoliation on our commerce, and encroachments on our territory; and that by this accretion and combination of grievances, a crisis had been produced in our affairs, which forbade our submitting any longer under those grievances. I say, to pressing had been the calls upon government from these calls, that it became indispensably necessary to inflict with more than common solicitude on a fulfilment of the treaty of 1793; and also for a redress of those more recent injuries. In the history of nations, it is well known, that there are but two leading modes by which the injured can obtain redress from the injuring nation. The one is, by negotiation and a treaty, by which an accommodation and satisfaction takes place. The other is, by way of reprisal and war. Good policy, dictated by, both a sense of justice and harmony, as well as by a regard to the general interest of the United States, induced the executive, in the first place, to seek redress in the first mode mentioned, rather than leave it to be sought for in the doubtful events of the latter. Knowing at the same time, that if he failed of success, he should at least have discharged his duty to his country—and that an appeal to arms was always within his power. For if those who had injured us, would on application do us justice, what more should we ask? If they would agree, in a peaceable way, by the operation of legal remedies, to compensate for the injuries which they had committed; were we not bound in reason and justice, to accept that agreement? And where there were mutual injuries, a mutual compensation should be stipulated? There were mutual complaints between Great Britain and the U. States. Pursuant to these principles, an envoy was appointed—a negotiation has taken place—a treaty has been formed—by which those differences are accommodated—those injuries agreed to be compensated—with, I believe, one exception only, that relates to our claim for negroes, which we say were carried away contrary to the treaty of peace 1783; but which they say were not carried away contrary to that treaty. To state the question then, arising on the present state of things, upon the broadest basis, as it respects the present treaty—it will stand thus: Shall we accept the treaty—or, rejecting the treaty—shall we hold our complaints, and in silence submit to the injuries we have received—or, ultimately, shall we attempt redress by reprisal and war? One of these three things, I take to be unavoidable. But we may fairly narrow this ground, by supposing, as I believe all parties are agreed, that we should not any longer submit to the injuries we have received. The question then really is: Shall we accept the treaty? Or reject it, and go to war with England for re-

dress? Those on whose mind this idea makes the proper impression, will know how to weigh the objections which are made to the treaty; they will know how to appreciate the arguments in its favour.

Having made these observations, I shall now proceed to state, and consider the third article in the proposed treaty.

"Article 3d. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States; and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America; [the territory within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company only excepted] and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States, into the seaports, harbours or creeks of his majesty's said territories, nor into such parts of the Rivers in his Majesty's said territories, as are between the mouth thereof, and the highest port of entry from the sea; except in small vessels trading between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The river Mississippi shall however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to which vessels of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his majesty in Great Britain.

"All goods and merchandise, whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely for the purpose of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his majesty's subjects, on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandise, whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid by his majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid. No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the said territories respectively; nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any import or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages, mutual among Indians, shall not be considered as goods belonging bona fide to Indians. No higher or other tolls or rates of ferrage than what are or shall

be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side, and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side, for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked and carried to some other place or places.

"As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, & necessary protection to all who may be concerned therein."

It is observable, that this article is intended to open a friendly intercourse of inland trade, and navigation between the two parties. It has nothing to do with the external or maritime commerce between the two nations.

To this article many objections have been made, and remonstrances offered, but nevertheless, I conceive it to be a most valuable article; as highly conducive to peace and friendship, between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States; and that without it the treaty would indeed have been greatly defective. Let us for a moment, suppose it made no part of the treaty, and that upon our getting possession of the ports, all intercourse was prohibited between the parties. What would be the probable effects of such a restraint? Is it not ungraciously, and hostile in its very aspect? And how could it possibly be otherwise in its consequences? Such restraint, without the means of enforcing it would be nugatory. These means must be either to punish the infractors of the restraint immediately, where the offender was caught; or mediately, upon complaint to the government of which the offender was a subject or citizen. It is needless to say what would be the consequence of this, because it is too plainly indicative of transgression, abuse, complaint, ill will, and open rupture, to be mistaken.

Again, the two parties, as competitors in the Indian trade, would be open, or secret rivals, or enemies. Without intercourse, they would be opposed in point of interest, & mutually jealous of each other: What would be their probable conduct? Each in their own respective territory would be under no restraint from the laws of the other: Would they not mutually invite the Indians over the line? Would they not carol them, and instill prejudices in the minds of the Indians against each other? Would they not have agents on both sides among the Indians, for this purpose? They most certainly would—and how would it be prevented? Each conscious of their own conduct and design, would ever suspect the other. And should an Indian do any mischief to one party, the other would instantly be accused as the cause. One party would attempt to punish—the other to defend the aggressor. From such a state of things, what but enmity, and incessant hostility could be expected?

Again, in a commercial point of view, such a restrained state of things, would be most illiberal and absurd. While British subjects, and all the world are permitted freely to enter the Atlantic ports and places, for trade and commerce, why should any be excluded from the western ports or places for like purposes? Surely no good reason can be given. Suppose it had been a question in the Senate,

whether while the subjects of Gr. Britain are freely admitted into all the Atlantic ports, they should be excluded from the western ports? And the Senate had determined that they should be freely received into the one, and excluded from the other.—What do you imagine would be the language of their fault-finders? Did you ever hear the administration accused of partiality? Did you ever hear the eastern members charged with views inimical to the growth, improvement, and prosperity of this country? And although, as far as my observation goes, I believe all this to have been totally without foundation; yet what might not have been said, and what would not have been said, had such a distinction deliberately have taken place? And would our modern patriots have let slip such an opportunity? What attention then is due to this tribe, when they would clamour on both sides of a proposition? When if any nation had been excluded from our western ports, they would have complained, and with justice; will they still be contented by the people, when they complain if the British Subjects, who are yet the only ones who have manifested a disposition to enter into those ports, are permitted to do so?

But let us change this view of the subject, and turn to the article now under contemplation. It is there we shall find a free intercourse permitted upon principles of liberality. I know it has been objected to this article, *That the exception of the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company, was improper, and ought not to have been submitted to.* As an answer to this, it is sufficient to say, that the country within those limits as to trade, if not toll, has long since been granted by a charter of monopoly, to a particular company; and that even British subjects cannot trade there without the permission of that company. It is not unreasonable then, that American citizens should be excluded from it. It has been said that this article prohibits American citizens from taking fish in certain ports and harbours stipulated in the treaty of 1793. The absurdity of this objection will be manifest, upon a recollection that the right of American citizens to take fish in those places, is secured to them by the treaty before alluded to, and comparing that treaty with the present; which is merely restrictive of a new right, and no abridgement of a former one.

But the great objection to this article is, that it wants reciprocity. In as much, as we have let the British into a greater extent of territory; and into more rivers and ports, than they have let us into. Supposing this to be true—what does it amount to? It amounts to this—that we should have made a survey of their territory, and also of ours; and then have let them in to just so much of ours, as they let us into of theirs, and no more. But where should we have thrown off the surplus? And again, that we should have counted the number of our ports and rivers; and also the number of theirs; and that then we should have restrained them to the same number in our territory, that they open to us, in their territory. But which of our rivers should they have been permitted to navigate—from which should they have been excluded? Which of our ports should they have been permitted to enter—from which should they have been prohibited? And how would such partiality to our citizens have been justified? What would then have come of that part of our con-

liberation which requires that no preference should be given to one party over another? I require that those who make the above objections would answer these questions. Indeed this objection when thus analyzed and shown in detail appears to be equally absurd, and ridiculous. If reciprocity in commerce equals in extent of territory, and the number of ports, and rivers which each party opens to the other, I imagine there is no such thing in existence. I have not heard that the United States ever made a survey of France, Holland, Prussia, or Sweden, to ascertain the extent of territory, or the number rivers, and ports, into which her citizens were admitted. Or that the ever entertained an idea of restraining the subjects or citizens of these several countries to an equal extent of territory—and number of rivers, and ports, yet it is certain, these countries are of unequal extent; and that they have not an equal number of rivers, and ports. Yet these treaties are not that I have heard defective in reciprocity. But in treating with another nation, reciprocity has another meaning, and it is to be adjusted by circles of latitude, and longitude, and by an arithmetical exactness, of numerals. In considering the objections to this treaty, I am frequently ready to exclaim, ah men of faction, friends of anarchy, enemies, and wilful subverters of the federal government! how noisy in clamor and abuse, how weak in reason and argument, appear all your objections! But I have promised a dispassionate investigation, and I forbear.

H. MARSHALL.
[To be continued.]

MR. BRADFORD,

IN answer to Mr. Marshall's address to you respecting my refusal to publish his observations on the treaty lately formed between America and Great Britain, I wish through your paper, to lay before the public, a short statement of facts, and my reasons for refusing to continue the publication.

When I received his first number, I thought from its length, that I might insert his observations on this subject, without neglecting the duty I owe the public, of furnishing them weekly with all the interesting intelligence I can collect; but, upon the receipt of his second number, and of an answer to the first number, signed "A Freeman," and finding that they both promised a continuation of their observations, I found that it would be impossible with the number of hands which I have now in employ to continue the publication of these papers, and also discharge what I considered as my duty to my customers. Thus situated, I informed Mr. Marshall, that I should be willing to devote two columns of each of my papers to his remarks, even if it had occupied that portion of it for six months. Mr. Marshall left it to me to determine whether I would continue the publication or not, and as I found upon an examination of his three first numbers which he had sent me, that if his observations were as long as the other articles of the treaty, that two columns a week would not have contained them in twenty months, I declined them altogether.

In consequence of this, I also declined publishing the "Freeman," although I had acknowledged the receipt of it, and promised it a place in my paper, until the author demanded as a matter of right that I should publish his first number, as it was only an answer to that number of Mr. Marshall's which had appeared in my paper: And I have declined continuing that publication also.

As a Freeman I shall always take the liberty of thinking for myself on all public matters, and of despising any public servant, however dignified his station, who shall act in a manner inconsistent

with the true interests of his country; but as a printer, I will always insert any observations on public measures which are of a reasonable length. I have been taught to believe, that no individual or individuals, however fond they may be of their own productions, have a right to monopolize a public paper, to the exclusion of matter which may be more useful, agreeable and interesting to the public.

JAMES H. STEWART.
Lexington, October 9, 1795.

To the Honorable George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian.

HAVING notified you in a pamphlet addressed to you in answer to one written by yourselves, that if you would be more specific in certain charges therein alleged against me, that they should be answered; I did expect that you would have exhibited those charges specifically—stating particularly the fact or facts, on which they were founded, and the testimony in each particular case. This not yet having been done, nor as far as I know, intended to be done by you; I take this method to call on you. And I require of you, to exhibit under your signatures, the facts, and evidence (since if there be any, they are in your possession) on which those charges against me personally are founded, that I may know how to meet them, and to defend myself against them; thinking it improper to take any further notice of them in their present shape; tho the malice of my enemies, functioned by your authority, should continue to revereberate them against me. If you have any sense of justice remaining you will comply with this request; otherwise you must be content to receive the imputation due to the vilest calumniators.

I desire to have those charges brought forward in the manner above stated, before the first of next month, at which time I shall leave this state on business.

Mr. Bradford is requested to give this a weekly publication in his paper until the first of November, unless I shall be sooner notified that your honors will comply with this call.

And I further notify those who may feel themselves affected, that I mean to expose to public view the decree of the court and the points upon which it was given between General Wilkinson and myself.

I am gentlemen,
your very humble servant.
H. MARSHALL.

OCT. 2, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Harrod's station in Mercer county, a foal HORSE about fifteen hands high, 4 years old last spring, roans, light bay, branded on the near shoulder S, on the near buttock S B and the ribs with a horse shoe; said horse has a star and snip. Also, a bright bay MARE eight years old, fourteen hands and a half high, blaze face, one hind foot white, her near fore foot turns in, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock A. The mare was taken out of the field and the horse in the woods on the night of the 27th September last. Any person taking and securing said horses and thief, so that I get the horses, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or twelve dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges if brought home to.

SAMUEL BANTA.

October 2, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of North Elkhorn, Scott county, a bay HORSE, about five years old, branded on the near shoulder the resemblance of D, a small star in the forehead, the near fore foot crooked, with a shoe on it; appraised to \$15.

James White.

May 8.

TO BE SOLD At PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON the 26th instant at the house of Mrs. Kiser in this town, a number of Cattle,—Consisting of Cows and Calves, and young Cattle.—Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and approved security to

JOHN KISER, Admr.

Lexington, Oct. 9, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Kiser deceased, are requested to pay their respective balances before the first of November, or their accounts will be put in the hands of the proper officer to collect, without discrimination.

JOHN KISER, Admr.

October 9, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Danville, a crecer county, on Sunday the 4th instant, a mulatto fellow named LOBE, about 6 feet high, thick lips and a large mouth, rather knock-knee'd; had on an old pair of linen overalls and shirt, and a black lincey hunting-shirt, and took with him a blanket; he will show the marks of a severe whipping he got the day he went away. It is probable he will try to pass for a free man. He is about 22 years old.

Whoever delivers the above fellow, or secures him in any goal, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward.

STEPHEN FISHER.

October 6.

Public Notice.

THAT on the second day of July 1781, William Payne located by virtue of a land office treasury warrant, one thousand acres of land in Jefferson county, adjoining William Peyton's entry on Elkrun waters of Floyd's fork, to join on the west side of said entry, and on the south to include the Black Haw Grove. That the said Payne's entry was assigned to me, and on the 26th day of October 1792, I caused the said entry to be surveyed according to location, & have obtained a patent therefor, and as the testimony with respect to the said run's being formerly called Elkrun, and now called Chinivith's run, depends on persons now living—in order to perpetuate their testimony, I obtained from the county of Jefferson, at their October court, an order appointing commissioners to examine and take the depositions of such persons as I might judge proper, by virtue of an act of the last session of Assembly, entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of lands and for other purposes." All whom it may concern are therefore requested to

Take Notice,

That on the second day of November next, I will attend with the Commissioners aforesaid and sundry witnesses on the bank of Floyd's fork, at the mouth of the said run, formerly called Elkrun, which is now called Chinivith's run, in the county of Jefferson, when and where the depositions of the said witnesses will be taken, to establish that the said run was formerly called Elkrun, and shall have done such further acts therein, as may be necessary and as the law directs.

John Mundle.

October 7, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Harrison county, on Twin creek, a dark brown horse, a star and snip down his forehead with a number of grey hairs under his chin, appears to be very old, three shoes on, both hind feet white, some saddle spots, no brand perceivable, switch tail, has a white streak on each side of his withers supposed to be occasioned by a collar, appraised to 7l.

Adam Hows.

Feb. 3, 1795.

WHEREAS about the fifteenth of this instant, there was brought to the plantation of the subscriber by Thomas Armstrong, a two year old foal named Stud Colt, (supposed to be stolen,) he is neither docked nor branded, has a gray spot on his near buttock, his near hind foot white, fresh shod before, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away, from the subscriber's plantation, within two miles of Stone Lick, Madison county.

Benjamin Wood.

Sept. 23.

35

EXECUTED a deed sometime past to a M'Kee of Mercer county; for 400 acres of land lying on the waters of North Elkhorn, Scott county, and as the said deed was fraudulently obtained, and as it has run out of date before admitted to record; all persons are cautioned against purchasing said land of said M'Kee.

Samuel M'Millin.

Oct. 9.

2w

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my wife MARY ALLCORN, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ROBERT ALLCORN.

October 6.

2w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Ohio, about six miles below the mouth of Licking, Campbell county, a red roan MARE, thirteen hands three inches high, seven or eight years old, a small star in her forehead; appraised to 12l.

Henry Anderson.

July 8.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Campbell county, on Bank Lick, a bay MARE, fourteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, near fore foot white, 4 years old; appraised to 10l. 10s.

Obediah Scott.

August 15.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of North Elkhorn, Scott county, a dark bay MARE, about seven years old, a white spot on the near flank, & fore leg, no brand; appraised to 15l.

John Hunt.

May 8.

Taken up by the subscriber in the county of Clarke, at the mouth of Station-camp creek, a foal mare, appears to be very old, branded on the near shoulder thus 03, a narrow crooked blaze, about 14 hands high, some saddle spots, appraised to 9l. 10s.

Also, a dark bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus R, a dark spot on the off buttock, a star in the forehead has on a 4s. 6d. his near hind foot white, appraised to 20l.

A copy tulle

D. BULLOCK, C. C. C.

Aug. 29, 1795.

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 19th day of November next (by order of Harrison court) we shall meet at Hugh Bell's in order to proceed according to a law of Kentucky, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to identify and perpetuate testimony to the calls and beginning of a 3000 acre entry made in the name of James Blane the fifteenth of May 1780, on the North-East of the South fork of Licking.

J. BLANE.

Oct. 9, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Campbell county, near the forks of Licking, a brown filly, 3 years old, 14 and a half hands high, neither docked nor branded, perceivable, appraised to 12l.

Mary Bryan.

July 27.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

True Statement of Facts

IT is right that the people should have a comparative statement of the numbers and characters of the persons who have hitherto appeared for and against the pending Treaty.

In Boston, there cannot be supposed a less number of persons than two thousand against it. The Chamber of Commerce, consisting of short of one hundred, and others amounting on an extreme calculation, to perhaps two hundred more, are in favor of it—and in fact would be in favor of any thing, that would secure the funds and facilitate transfers and speculation of stock to British merchants. Three hundred in this town, is a smaller number than the enemies to the revolution consisted of, as the addresses to Governor Hutchinson will prove.

In New-York, there may be three, four or even five hundred persons in favor of the British Treaty; but there are as many thousands against it. Let Gen. Washington recollect the state of parties in that city in the late war, and he must wonder Great-Britain has now so few friends there.

In Philadelphia, there may be five hundred in favor of the said treaty. But what was the strength of that interest in that city, when Washington, felt himself in an enemy's country during the campaign of '76 and '77—Let him recollect the names and influence of Galloway, the Allens; Willine and a host of others—the insults he received there; the mischianza of General Howe, to celebrate his recall and victories; and a disgrace of the American Army—Let the President pass the Delaware to the south, and see the immense column of opponents to the British politics, influence, measures, and connexions—Let him observe the hollow selfish principles of his new friends but ancient enemies. Let him call over the illustrious roll of his late army; the Cincinnati, and the soldiers; how many of them are against it; and how few in favor of it. Let him look to the Yeomanry of Massachusetts; those who fought and bled to save him personally from the last stages of disgrace and humiliation. These are the persons and characters, against the Treaty. The persons in favor of it, hung like a dead weight on the revolution and were dragged along with it, instead of doing a single thing to promote it. Sir, these are your new Friends—Where are your old—?

THE GHOST OF WARREN:

YORK, Sept. 6.

The following answer from the president of the United States to the resolutions adopted by the inhabitants of York Borough and its vicinity; relative to the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, was received by last post.

To John Edie Esq.

SIR,

I received your letter dated the 18th instant, covering certain certain resolutions of the borough of York and its vicinity, relative to the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain.

That I have assented to the treaty, pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, is now publicly known; and you have done no more than justice to my intentions, in believing that I should on this important subject, consult what appeared to me to be the welfare of my country.

With due respect,

I am Sir,

Your obedient

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States,
Philadelphia,
August 31, 1795.

Lexington October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, to his correspondent in this place, dated September 15.

"The news from this country is not worth relating, except that of the Creeks and Chickasaws, continuing the war, notwithstanding the first having given the strongest assurance of peace, and requested the Governor of this territory to send an agent to the Chickasaws, with their peace talk (which they had sent in) and receive the prisoners they had taken from them. In consequence of which requisition Gen. Robertson, was directed to go forward, to communicate the talks and take charge, of the prisoners. Whether the talks were meant as a deception is not yet known, but the morning after Gen. Robinson arrived, a body of Creeks supposed to be upwards of one hundred, appeared and fired upon the Chickasaw towns. The latter sustained no injury, they being in their forts—it is not yet known, whether the others received any damage or not. In consequence of this, the Chickasaws preconcertedly refused giving up the prisoners, or listening to any of their talks, and are putting themselves in a situation to repel the force of the Creeks, which threatens them with such impending danger.

LA FAYETTE.

The Courier Universel, a Paris paper, of the 20th of June, has the following article—"The German Gazettes have announced, that the king of Prussia has caused the French prisoners at Magdeburg & Spandau to be released. M. de la Fayette and his companions in misfortune, Bureau de Puzy, and Alexander Lameret, were in one of these fortresses."

Extract of a letter from London dated June 25.

There are riots all over this country: several of the soldiers have been shot for joining the mob and serious riots are expected soon: 20,000 soldiers are placed in and about London, as government is alarmed by the numerous meeting of the correspondent society. God only knows where these things will end. However the Tower guns are now firing, on account of a victory obtained lately over the French fleet, this serves to raise our drooping spirits and I fear will prompt us to prosecute this destructive war."

"I have appointed Mr. E. BENEZER MILLER, to collect and receive any money due for the Kentucky Gazette, in the counties South of the Kentucky river, whose receipt shall be good against."

JOHN BRADFORD.

Oct, 10, 1794.

Notice.

WHEREAS the Court of Scott county, on my application, have appointed commissioners to attend me at a lick in McConnel's run, being the beginning of the following entry, (to wit) Alfred Williams enters fifty acres assignee of John Conner, on a north branch of the north fork of Elkhorn, the fifth big fork, below Bryan's station about 25 miles, at a lick in the creek, entered April the 28th 1780. Now to all concerned, I hereby give notice, that the said commissioners will attend at the said lick, to take the depositions of witnesses to prove the said beginning on the 20th day of October, by virtue of an act of Assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land."

James Taylor.

Newport, 15th of September 1795.

BLANK DEEDS,

—On parchment or paper—
For sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

NOTICE.

THE Sheriffs, Collectors and Clerks of the several counties within this commonwealth, are desired to come forward early in November, and settle for the sums respectively due, for the Revenue tax for the year 1794. All those who have not obtained a Quietus for the preceding years must not expect any further indulgence.

W. M. McDOWELL, A. P. A.
Frankfort, Sept. 28, 1795.

THOMAS HART & SON,
Have just Received, and are now opening,

AN EXTENSIVE and GENERAL Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will sell LOW by Whole Sale or Retail.

They have also a large assortment of

Boulting, Cloths & Copper.

Which they will sell at a more reduced price than they have ever sold at in this country.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

STOLEN out of Samuel Bradshaw's stable, Georgetown on the night of the 21st instant, an elegant bright bay MARE, 7 years old, about four teen hands, three inches high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock R, two saddle spots on the near side of her back, and one on the off side; also a number of small white spots about her shoulder and neck where the throat band of the bridle passes. The above reward will be given for the above mare and thief, if brought to justice; or for the mare only a very generous reward, and no questions asked.

For JOHN OVERTON, JAMES LEMON.

Georgetown, Sept. 28, 1795.

WE have some time since given notice, that our Copartnership was about to expire, and requested those who were indebted to us to come and settle their accounts.—We again request, that those who have not complied with our former request to come and settle with Mr. John Clay, who will superintend the business during our absence, which will be until about the last of May next. It is hoped that those who cannot make payment immediately, will give their obligations, as no further indulgence can be given.

P. CALDWELL & Co.
Lexington, March 23, 1795.

I DO hereby forswear all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to a certain Joseph Binstock, some time in July 1794; at I never received any value, and am determined not to pay the same.

Sept. Jones Varfwell.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, From Mr. Cleland's tavern, on the South side of Kentucky River, on the night of the 22d instant,

A Dark Bay Mare,

ABOUT fifteen hands high, five years old last spring, some saddle spots lately hurt, a spot on the near side of her neck, about the size of a dollar that the hair has come out, branded on the near shoulder O S, shews the blood. Whoever delivers the above mare to the subscriber, living near Col. Ruffel's or to Col. Ruffel shall receive the above reward.

Sept 25. James Ewing.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Mercer county, a bay mare, eight years old thirteen hands and a half a star in her forehead, a natural trotter, appraised to nine pounds.

Robert Lawrence
April 11, 1795

The Subscriber

Intending to start for Philadelphia in November next,

REQUESTS those who are indebted to him will make payment (to Mr. Samuel Downing, who is authorized to receive the same) prior to that time. All those who fail in complying with this, may depend on their accounts being handed to a proper officer.

John Crozier.

35th Sept.

NEW WHOLESALE

London, Birmingham, and Sheffield

WARE-HOUSE,

CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE,
15th of August, 1795.

John Graham & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Store keepers in general, that they have opened a

Wholesale Hard Ware and

Iron Mongery Store,

In this place.

And as they are determined to be constantly supplied with every article in their line, country Merchants will find it their interest in dealing with them.

They have on hand a large quantity of all kinds of

Nails, Pewter and Tin.

LEXINGTON RACES.

A Subscription Purse,

WILL be run for over the course at this place, the second Thursday in November next, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age, the four mile heats. Aged horses carrying ten stone weight—six years old nine stone—five years, eight stone—four years, seven stone—& three years old a feather.

On Friday will be run for over the same ground the three mile heats,

A Subscription Purse,

Free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as above.

And on Saturday the day following will be run for, over the same ground, the two mile heats,

The Entrance Money

Of the three days, free for none but three years old—the winning horse the two preceding days excepted.

Three horses to start or no race. The entrance money the first day two guineas, and so in proportion the two following days. Horses to be entered with Mr. Samuel Jameton, the day before the race or payable entrance at the pole. Proper judges will be appointed to determine any disputes that may arise.

October 8.

I TAKE this opportunity to acquaint the public that I continue to carry on the

COPPER-SMITH'S TRADE

In all its branches at my plantation on about eleven miles from Lexington, and half a mile from the county road that goes from Lexington to the mouth of Jack's creek, on the Kentucky river, about half a mile from Maj. John South's, and about four miles from Boone's station; where any gentleman that please to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done after the best and cheapest rates with as quick dispatch as possible, by the subscriber.

17pmgm German Baxter.

MR. BRADFORD:

IT was a matter of surprise to many of your readers, as our worthy Senator was the only friend they knew or had heard of in Kentucky to Jay's treaty, to find another writer in your paper supporting the same sentiments, which that Senator was sending into the world through Stewart's Herald; but on examination of the sentiments expressed in the two papers, has convinced them that they were under a mistake, and that this worthy Senator was still in different places, and under different characters, the only advocate in this State, of that most infamous production. Having no doubt in my mind, that he is the author of the remarks on the proceedings of the Lexington meeting, I shall consider him as such, in my answer to some of his observations.

He calls upon the meeting to point out to him verbatim, "the terms and conditions shameful to the American name" which are contained in the treaty. This request cannot be complied with, unless we were to insert the treaty at large, for there is scarcely an article in it, which does not contain terms or conditions shameful to the American name; and if he was not callous to every feeling which ought to operate on an honest mind, the universal abhorrence in which he is held by his countrymen for having voted for its ratification, would convince him, that they understand the articles sufficiently, without having them so often repeated to them as he wishes they should be.

Whatever language may have been used in the treaty with France is immaterial: because at that time we had not been considered, by other nations as an independent nation; because from the treaty's styling us the subjects of the United States, it is evident that the language of the treaty was adapted to our former character, and the opinions which then prevailed in Europe; because that treaty did in substance convey very different terms, from what Jay's does; and because when Jay's treaty was made we had a right to expect to be treated, with as much respect as any other independent nation ought to receive. It would have been the height of folly for the American commissioners, to have demanded from the French king in 1778, the same marks of respect which the British minister ought to have shown to our nation in 1794. He endeavors to prove that the treaty of peace of 1783 and Jay's treaty, have placed the right to navigate the Mississippi on the same footing, and to show this, has quoted the clause respecting it in the treaty of 1783, and a part of the clause on the same subject in Jay's treaty; but he has designedly omitted a part of the clause in Jay's treaty, which is in these words, "And it is further agreed that all the ports and places on its Eastern side to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his majesty in Great Britain." This was adding by this treaty stipulations not contained in the former one, which were entirely in favor of the British and injurious to the Americans; but for further reasoning on this subject, I refer to the Lexington address to the president. This unfair and false recital of Jay's treaty, on so important a subject, must prove that he is conscious, it cannot be supported by fair reasoning, and that he will endeavor to do it at any hazard.

He says, "That the idea of reparation for the detention of the Western ports though a plausible idea would be difficult to obtain." Would any man really a friend to his country call this a plausible idea only? Would a real friend to Ken-

tucky, much of whose best blood has been lost by the consequences of that detention, have hesitated to say, that such a demand would have been just and ought to have been complied with? That it would have been difficult for Jay to obtain it, I shall readily admit, as he had not spirit to demand it: but the very circumstance of his not having demanded it, and caused it to be made a part of the treaty, ought to have been sufficient to prevent its ratification. He denies that Jay's treaty has ceded to British subjects, a part of the American soil, but the fact is clearly against him. By the treaty of 1783, the Western ports were acknowledged to be the right of America, and Great Britain promised to give them up; notwithstanding this promise, she retained possession of them until 1794, and settled her subjects in them and their vicinity. By Jay's treaty it is agreed that these ports shall be given up, on or before the 1st of June 1796, but it is also declared that "All settlers and traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said ports shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them, to sell their lands houses or effects, or to retain the property thereof at their discretion." From this it is evident, Jay's treaty has given up a part of the American soil, to British subjects, because there can be no doubt but that the right to the soil, "Within the precincts or jurisdictions of the said ports," was by the treaty of 1783, vested in the United States; when therefore Jay's treaty cedes to the settlers within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said ports, liberty to enjoy or sell the lands, which they then held (although they might have derived their title from the king of Great Britain since 1783) it evidently gives up to British subjects part of the American soil.

His observation on the expression used by the meeting, that the negroes were "plundered and carried off" in violation of the treaty of 1783 is beneath contempt, because the evident meaning of the sentence was, the negroes who had been first plundered and then carried off in violation of that treaty. But the subsequent part of that clause is of a more serious nature, and deserves a different kind of answer. He says, "but I imagine that such negroes and other property as were carried away contrary to that treaty, may, for any thing in this treaty be the subject of further dispute—negotiation—or war—if a doubtful claim to twelve or fifteen hundred negroes be worth either." Could it have been believed that an American Senator, would have publicly held such language as this; it is adding insult to injury. He has first voted for a treaty which has totally omitted all mention of satisfaction to the owners, for the negroes carried away, in violation of the treaty; and now he says "He imagines &c." thus avowing with Jay, that he thinks a right fixed by treaty is at least a doubtful right; taunting the owners of the slaves with the idea that there is a possibility, that this right may be the subject of another treaty, although it has been omitted in this, because it is not forbid by this: at the same time giving it as his opinion that such a right to 1200 or 1500 negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of 1783 would not be worth either further dispute, negotiation or war. Human patience has its limits, and although public considerations, have hitherto prevented him from receiving that personal chastisement, which he has so richly merited, a few more such observations would make it necessary for every honest man, to administer it to him. He has also in this instance falsely stated the number to be 1200 or 1500

contrary to his better knowledge, for the papers which were laid before the Senate proved that 3000 negroes, a list of whom had been taken, had been carried off contrary to the treaty, besides great numbers that had been concealed by the British, to prevent them from being included in those lists.

The American Senator then declares, that the representation of the conduct of the British made by the Lexington Meeting "is but one side of the story." What could a British agent have said more? & what reliance ought to be placed in a representative who speaks thus of the just complaints of his country, against her bitterest enemies? but his feelings are also much hurt at the abuse (as he calls it) which is given to that nation. His affection for the British must be very great indeed, when he retorts injuries of that sort offered to them, & is silent as to the torrents of reproach both public and private, with which he is himself daily loaded. He then closes his remarks by again threatening us with a war, if we do not tamely submit to every thing, which Britain and her secret friends and emissaries shall require of us. This has been the uniform language of the British nation ever since the peace; they have done us every injury in their power, and yet claimed the character of being merciful for not having done us more: always letting us know, that if we complain, ed of the injuries we had received, we should find much greater. It is no new thing for us to be bullied by that nation; but it is a fight to which we have not yet been accustomed, to see an American Senator, avow himself the partisan, and turn out as the pass and champion of that bullying nation.

For God's sake, Mr. Bradford, find out and tell us what materials this man is made of. There must be something in his composition, different from what is to be found in any other of the human race. No other man could have acted as he has done. Upon his return to this country, after having done every thing in his power to injure it, he was met with the universal curses of his fellow citizens; those who had voted for him, publicly confessed their error, and declared their repentance of that act; his friends deserted him; his acquaintances would not speak to him; he was obliged to withdraw precipitately from a large meeting of the people; and every face he saw, spoke a detestation of him. Thus situated, instead of withdrawing himself from public observation; instead of waiting a more favorable opportunity of palliating the injury of his conduct, he comes forward, fills the public prints, with a false but studied justification of himself, and not content with this, attacks every individual and every meeting of free men, who have ventured to give their sentiments of his favorite treaty.

If hereafter his writings should pass as unnoticed as his person now does, let him know that it proceeds from their being equally the objects of contempt.

A. B.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Verrier county, on Shawnee run, on the 30th of September, a black horse about 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder M GH, a large star in his forehead, shod all round, a natural pacer. Also, a black mare, about the same height, branded with the same brands, also a brand of two stirrup irons (across each other) near the other 8 years old, had on a large bell. Any person taking up said horses or giving intelligence so that I get them again, shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars paid by me.

GEORGE HORINE.

October 2d, 1795.

A list of letters now remaining in the Post-office at Lexington, and if not taken out within three months, will return to the General Post-office as dead letters.

October 1, 1795.

B. Joseph Beatty, North Elk-horn, 3. Joshua Brown Lexington, 2. Ignatius Byrn Lexington.

C. Thomas Bell & Allen, Lexington. William Barnhill, Lexington.

C. Thomas Collins, Lexington 2. Moses Cherry Lexington 2. Robert Clarke, Clarke county 2.

D. John Day Lexington. John Dyer, 12 miles from Lexington.

Hugh Docherty, Licking. Moses Dougherty, Lexington. William Dunkin, Lexington.

E. William Ellison, Fayette county. George Edelen, near Lexington.

H. Richard Henderson, att'y, George-town. David Hinton, George-town. Robinson Howell, Lexington. Moses Hough Kentucky. William Hanlon.

J. Robert Johnson, Bourbon. Thomas Johnson near Lexington 3.

L. John Lyle. Samuel Lowry, Kentucky.

M. John M'Guire Lexington. Richard Matterton Fayette county. Thomas D. Miller near Lexington. George Mansfield Lexington. William M'Murland, the care of John Moore. Mark M'Cauland, Kentucky. George M'Clelland. Chas. Mayerback Lexington. Lawton M'Cullough, Lexington.

N. John Nailer Lexington.

O. Thomas Owen, at messrs A. & J. W. Hunt's. Pat. O'Linn Madison county.

P. Roger Patton on Hickman. James Patton near Strode's. Richard Pegh.

S. Richard Stephens Kentucky. John Scott George-town. Joseph Sebring Lexington. Robt. Stubbs George-town. William Scott care of John Nelson George-town. William Shepherd Lexington. Thos. Steele Fayette. Benjamin Stevenson Woodford.

T. Jacob Trumbo Bourbon.

W. James Woods, care of Geo. Wilson 3. Barnabas Wing 2. Sanders Walker near Lexington. Major W. Whitney Kentucky. John Williams, care of W. Taylor.

INNIS B. BRENT, P. M.

TO BE SOLD
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON Thursday the 12th day of next month, at Myers' Station, about 5 miles from Danville, —about 1200 acres of Land, adjoining said station, and will be laid off in suitable lots between 200 and 400 acres in each, and sold separate. Twelve months credit on giving bond on interest with approved security. —Cash paid on the day of sale I will allow 5 per cent deducted. A title of general warranty for the same will be given by me.

WALTER BEALL.

October 2, 1795.

NOTICE.

To all the good people of this place as well as those who may frequent the same,

I HAT I have the pleasure of informing them of opening a BAKE-SHOP in the house of Mr. Benj. S. Cox, near the corner of Main and Cross streets, formerly occupied by Isaac Ware, where they may be supplied with BREAD, CAKES and BEER, as well as BISCUITS for travellers, at the shortest notice, equal to any in this State, by their most obedient humble servant.

GEO. A. WEAVER.
Lexington, Oct. 5, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber in Scott county, about 4 miles from George-Town, a bay mare 5 feet high, 12 years old, no brand perceivable, appraised to 121.

John Troxel.

LEXINGTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,
ON MAIN STREET.

Will be Sold,

In the premises, on Wednesday the 14th day of October,

THE PLANTATION

On which the late col. William Ward resided. This tract contains 140 acres, lies within one mile of Lexington, is handsomely improved, having on it about forty acres of cleared land, near half of which is a timothy meadow, and the remainder of the tract very well timbered, having never been pillaged.—On the same day, will be sold, stock of different kinds, grain and hay, a waggon, farming utensils, and sundry other articles belonging to the estate of the said William Ward. A credit will be given both for the land and moveables, and the terms made particularly known on the day of sale, by

THE EXECUTORS.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Henry Myers and Reuben Coffey, for the conveyance of 230 acres of land on the east side of slate creek, known by the name of Myers's *Wagon Tract*; as I am determined not to make a title to said land, until they comply with their bargain with me, for which the said bond was given.

JOHN STORY.

Clarke county, Sept. 22, 1795. 2t

WHEREAS my wife Sarah hath eloped from my bed & board without any just cause, and refuses to return to me; this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. Witness my hand.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Madison county, Feb. 21, 1794. 1t

FOR SALE,

MY military survey of 1000 acres, adjoining the town of Louisville. The quality and situation of this tract are too well known, to require any description. Proposals may be made to Gen. Robert Breckinridge near the premises, or to John Breckinridge esq. of Fayette; or to the subscriber who will be either at Lexington or Louisville, from the 25th instant until the 15th of October next.

FRANCIS PRESFON.

Sept. 22, 1795. 3w 18p

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN.

On the night of the 14th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Fredericktown, Maryland; a dark bay MARE, three quarters blooded, about seven years old, 15 or 16 hands high, not branded or docked, a hump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only.

JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-Town, August 19 1795.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of land in Mercer county near Cud's ferry, containing about 230 acres, whereon is a stone dwelling house, and other convenient out houses, a good orchard of apples and peaches, about 50 acres cleared land. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

JAMES DAVIS.

Any person who can come well recommended, that understands

Brewing and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement by applying to Mr. JOAN JAMESON near Frankfort, or to the subscriber hereof.

John Fowler.

September 7.
N. B. A generous price will be given for

H O P S,

Delivered in Lexington or Frankfort.

M'COUN & CASTLEMAN,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW

OPENING,

At their STORE, second door below the sign of the Buffalo, a large & general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods and Groceries

of all kinds;

Which they are determined to sell low for CASH HIDES and Country

EN.

Lexington, August 10, 1795.

CASH will be given

FOR A

NEGRO BOY & GIRL,

Of good character. The Boy between fifteen and twenty years old, and the girl between ten and fifteen.—Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Lexington, August 17.

FOR SALE

At Mr. Stewart's Office, and by the Printer hereof

An INDEX

TO THE

LAWS OF KENTUCKY;

Whereby a person may see at one view all the acts which have been passed since the commencement of the State, on any particular subject.

CALCULATED

For the use and convenience of magistrates, attorneys, clerks, coroners and others, who are necessitated to have frequent recourse to the laws.

WILLIAM LOWREY,

SADDLER.

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has just commenced his business in the house formerly occupied by Nathaniel Lowrey, at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, Lexington, where he carries on the

SADDLING BUSINESS

In its various branches.

Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their orders complied with in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, Sept. 15.

GEORGE SMART,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

FROM BRITAIN.

At the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in the brick house lately occupied by Mr. Clark, thinks it necessary to acquaint the public, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches: those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon its being done with punctuality and dispatch. He has a neat assortment of thirteen inch plain double moon and seconds from the centre, eight day and thirty hour Clocks, likewise a few Gold and Silver Watches

-TO BE SOLD-

One hundred acres of
LAND,

WITH a never failing spring, within two miles and a half of Lexington; twenty-five acres cleared, eleven or twelve of which are in clover, blue grass and timothy, also several convenient houses.—The title indisputable. Apply to ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER, Lexington, September 2.

FOR SALE,

A tract of LAND,

Containing about thirty acres, lying within one quarter of a mile of Lexington. ALSO

Two LOTS,

Lying on High street, on which is an excellent dwelling house of hewed logs, with a stone chimney, and conveniently laid off into apartments, a good kitchen and out buildings.—For terms apply to ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER of Lexington.

WANTED,

For the Plantation on which I live, An OVERSEER,

CAPABLE of managing ten or twelve hands; to whom standing wages will be given. None except such as have been accustomed to the management of Negroes, need apply.

John Breckinridge.

August 10.

The Subscriber having begun Manufacturing

CORDAGE,

He is a quantity of

GOOD WELL CLEANED

H E M P,

(At no other kind will be received) FOR which he will pay a GENEROUS PRICE in CASH and MERCHANDIZE, in the Stores of THOMAS HART & SON, or SAMUEL PRICE & CO.

Thomas Hart.

July 10.

A Few

Journeymen Rope-Makers Will meet with encouragement by applying as above. 1t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, near Prewitt's mill, a bay horse, six years old, over five feet high trotts, some white hairs in his forehead, coarse made, a dull brand on his near buttock appears thus RR; appraised, to 20l.

Thomas Crawford.

July 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Two hundred Acres of LAND, on North Elkhorn,

WITHIN one mile of Georgetown, about fifty acres cleared, laid off in fields and well fenced, a good meadow and young fruit trees; immediate possession to, and a general warranty for the land, will be given by

Daniel Mosby.

August 11, 1795.

Wanted to Purchase,

By the subscriber,

A QUANTITY of good clean Barley, old Wheat and Rye, also a quantity of Hops, for which a generous price will be paid in Cash when delivered at the Brewery in this place, known by the name of major Short's Brewery. JOHN HOLMES, Jun.

Lexington, Aug. 31, 1795.

NEW STORE.

W. W E S T,

At his NEW STORE, at the corner between Maj. Morrison's Store, & Mr. Walter Taylor's Tavern, has brought with him into this State, a handsome Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he is determined to sell on the most reduced prices. And as he is anxious to sell out, in order to return to the Settlement next fall,

GREAT BARGAINS

May be got, either by Wholesale or Retail. His Goods being purchased with CASH, will enable him to sell as Cheap as any Goods imported this Season to Kentucky.

Amongst his Assortment, is

The Following Articles:

MUSLINS of all kinds,
Mullinets,
Marseilles Quilting,
Callicoes and Chinizes,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs of all kinds,
Irish Linens from 2/6 to 9/6 per yard,
India Nankeens,
Striped do. 103
Cafimer Jacket shapes,
Mullinets do. tumbled with gold and silver,
Ditto with silk,
Toilets for jacketting,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Barcelona do.
Moreens, Jeans, Durants, Wild-bones and Bombazetts,
Manchester goods assorted,
Black Satin and Mode,
Sarsnet and Persian,
Bed tickings and apron checks,
Cotton and worsted stockings,
Silk stockings, gloves and mitts,
Leather gloves and mitts,
Ribbons, lace, edgings and fringe,
Velvet ribbon, tape and bindings,
Writing paper and school books,
Play books, jells and inkpowder,
Needles, pins, silk and twist,
A great variety of hard ware, cutlery, pewter and tin ware,
Hollow and window glass,
Hyson, Green and Bohea teas,
Cinnamon, pepper and allspice,
Madder, allum and indigo,
Raisins and almonds,
Lady's slippers, shoes and sandals,
A good assortment of blanketing and woollens of most kinds,
With many articles which cannot be here enumerated.
N. B No Credit can be given.

Notice.

I Shereby given to all those whom it may concern, that I shall attend on the 26th day of October next, at the improvement made by John Tebbis on the East fork of Lawrence's creek, near where the Main road leading from Washington to Limestone crosses the said creek, then and there to perpetuate certain testimony respecting the preemption obtained in the name of the said John Tebbis.

Thomas Waring.

September 16 1795.

SAMUEL AYRES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop higher up on Main street, next door above Mr. Moore's, and nearly opposite the Free Mason's lodge, where he still continues to make and repair all kinds of Gold and Silver-work and repair watches in the neatest and best manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done as expeditious as the time and nature of the business will admit.

Lexington, February 28

A. WALSH,
Begg leave to inform her friends
and the public,
THAT she continues to instruct
young ladies in NEEDLE-WORK,
—who may get DRAWING done on
very reasonable terms. She with-
es to inform those gentlemen that
have been foolish to have their
daughters (and others) boarded
with her, that she will take a few,
and deliver that they will leave
their names by the next Fayette
court day, as she has fixed on the
number to be taken.
Lexington, Oct. 2, 1795. 2w.

MESSEURS
CRITTENDEN & TURPIN,
Have just opened a large and ge-
neral assortment of
MERCHANDISE
At Versailles in Woodford county,
WHICH they will sell very
cheap for Cash, Salt, Country linen
and Sugar.
Woodford court house, }
Sept. 23, 1795. 3w

PULVERISED BARKS,
TO BE SOLD
By the Subscriber.
Andrew M'Calla,
Lexington, October 2.

ALL persons who have had
dealings with the subscriber
on account of **ELLIOT & WIL-
LIAMS & Co.** are requested to come
forward and settle the same with-
out delay.

GEORGE WILSON.
Sept. 24, 1795. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given to all
whom it may concern, that on
Friday the 20th day of Octo-
ber next, I shall attend on a branch
of Huston, part of Licking waters
in Bourbon county about 7 miles
from Bourbon town, and near
Grant's old station, at the im-
provement known by the name of
James Parberry's, at a spring near
to Joshua Owens' on the land,
then and there to perpetuate cer-
tain testimony respecting the set-
tlement and pre-emption obtained
in the name of said parberry, a-
greeable to an act of Assembly in
that case made and provided.

JOHN GRANT.
Sept. 22, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber,
in Fayette county, on the East fork
of Hickman, near Calloway's horse
mill, a bay horse, 14 hands two
inches high, 9 years old, branded
on the near shoulder with a star
in the face his off hind foot white,
shod before; appraised to 111.
Frederick Zimmerman.
Aug. 3, 1795. †

Taken up by the subscriber,
in Woodford county, on Craig's
creek, a sorrel horse colt, Eigh-
teen months old, 13 hands high,
snip on his nose, left hind foot
white, branded on the near shoul-
der and buttock with a stirrup-iron,
appraised to 31.
Richard Hains,
March 3, 1795. †

Wanted to Purchase,
A few Hogheads of
Good Inspected
CROP TOBACCO.
For which a generous price will
be given. Apply to
Sutts & Lauman.
September 24.

**A sale of the Lots in New-
town,**
Near Man's Lick, Jefferson county,
Will be held in said town on the
27th day of September next.
Hans Hornbeck, } Trustees
Lewis Field, }
James Standford }
July 17, 1795. 313w

A generous price will be given for

FLAX-SEED,
By
Robert Holmes.

Taken up by the subscri-
ber living on Flemming's fork of
Licking, Macon county, a dark
bay horse, has a star in his fore-
head, two saddle spots, the left
hind foot white, thirteen hands
high, six years old, trots, no brand
perceivable; valued to 61 10s.
William Reeve.
June 10. 11-6

Taken up by the subscriber li-
ving on upper Howard's creek,
near the Indian Old Fields, Clarke
County, a yellow bay Mare and
Horse Colt, the Mare five years
old past, thirteen hands and a half
high, a small star in her forehead,
branded on the near shoulder and
buttock B, appraised to 131.
† **William Frazer.**

Taken up by the subscriber in
Shelby county, about seven
miles from the Court house, a
brown Mare, about 12 hands high,
seven years old, branded AH, a
small star, the off hind foot white,
long swift tail, a natural trotter;
appraised to 81.
† **David Sample.**

Lincoln County to wit.
To all SHERIFFS & CONSTABLES in
the Commonwealth of KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS Jesse Hilton, con-
fable of &c. hath this day made
oath before me, Walker Baylor,
one of the justices of the peace for
said county, that William Clapton
Perria, who stands charged with
felony, did break from the custody
of the said Hilton as he was a-
bout to convey him to gaol, and is
now going at large, contrary to
the peace and dignity of this Com-
monwealth. These are therefore
in the name of the Commonwealth
of Kentucky, to require you and
each of you in your several coun-
ties and districts, to make diligent
search for him by way of hue and
cry with foot and horsemen, and
him to taken to commit to the
gaol of the county where he
taken; and the keepers of such gaols
are hereby required to receive such
prisoners into their gaol and custo-
dy, and him safely keep until he
can be dealt with as the law di-
rects. Given under my hand and
seal this tenth day of Sept. 1795.
(Seal) **WALKER BAYLOR.**

Description of the Man.
He is aged about twenty-two,
short light hair and front made,
with very light eyebrows, bold
looking florid countenance. It is
supposed he will make for the
north west side of the Ohio, or
Cumberland.

DAVID SUTTON,
HATTER,
TAKES this method of inform-
ing the public, that he has
just commenced his business in Lex-
ington, on Main street, in the
house formerly occupied by Mess.
Alexander & James Parker, where
he carries on the

HATTING BUSINESS
In all its Various Branches.
Those who please to favor him
with their custom, may depend on
having their orders complied with
in the best manner and on the
shortest notice.

The highest price will be given
for suitable

W O O L
For the Hattng business.
Lexington May 10th. †
ALL persons who have any
claims against the estate of
the late Major **DAVID LEITCH,**
are requested to make them known
to me in order that provision may
be made to discharge the same.
John Fowler.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS on the 12th
day of February last, I entered
into a contract with John Hen-
dricks, of Berkeley county, Vir-
ginia, for the sale of a tract of land
lying in Clarke county, adjoining
the town of Winchester, in the
State of Kentucky, for which I re-
ceived his bonds, the first payable
on the 1st day of August, for 500l.
the second on the 1st of August,
1797, 100l. and the third on the 1st
of August, 1798, 100l.—On the day
that the first bond was due, I ap-
plied to him for payment, when
he requested indulgence until this
day, which I complied with, but
on calling on him for a discharge
of the bond due, he was either not
able, or willing, and as he has my
bond for a conveyance of the a-
bove tract of land, but has not ful-
filled the contract on his part, I
herby forewarn all and every
person from dealing in any man-
ner with said Hendricks for said
tract of land, or taking any as-
signment on my bond of convey-
ance aforesaid, as it is null and
void, by his twice failing to com-
ply with the tenor of our agree-
ment.

I also forewarn all persons from
cutting timber thereon, or remov-
ing any timber or stone from the
same, or in any manner concern-
ing with the above tract of land, as
they shall answer the same at their
peril.

JOHN HART.
August 27, 1795. †

Notice,
I hereby given to all whom it
may concern, that I shall at-
tend on the 31st day of October
next, at Thomas Young's improve-
ment, situate in Macon County,
on the waters of the North Fork
of Licking and near where I
now live, then and there to per-
petuate certain testimony respect-
ing the preemption obtained in the
name of the said Thomas Young.
Henry Lee.
September 16 1795. †

Public Notice.
THAT on the 15th day of May
1780, William Watton located
by virtue of a Treasury warrant
956 acres of land, beginning six
miles nearly South West of the
upper salt lick, at Daniel Boone's
encampment at the forks of a
branch on the War-road, running
up the branch on both sides for
quantity, and have since obtained
a patent therefor,—and as the tes-
timony respecting the said entry
depends on persons now living,
we obtained from the court of
Clarke at their September court
last, an order appointing commis-
sioners to examine and take the
depositions of such persons as we
might think proper, by virtue of
an act of Assembly in that case
made and provided. All whom
it may concern, are therefore de-
clared to take notice, that on the
22d day of October next, we shall
attend with the commissioners a-
foresaid, and study witnesses at
the beginnings called for in said
entry when and where we shall
take the depositions of the said
witnesses, in order to establish the
same, and do such other acts there-
in as may be necessary, and as
the law directs.

ROBERT MOORE.
THOMAS GOOCH.
Sept. 24, 1795. 13w

ALL persons having accounts
unsettled with the subscribers,
are now called upon to come for-
ward and have them adjusted.—
Those indebted to them are re-
quested to pay their respective bal-
ances.—And those having in pos-
session their due bills, or to whom
they are in any wise indebted, are
requested to call and receive pay-
ment.

PETER JANUARY, JUN. & Co.
Lexington, July 29, 1795. 88

THE SUBSCRIBERS
WILL PURCHASE A FEW HOGS-
HEADS INSPECTED
Crop TOBACCO.
—ALSO—
A quantity of good clean
W H E A T.
Delivered at their new Mill on
Tate's creek. They purchase
H&MP as usual.
They have received among their
last importation (through milkake)
a Barrel containing 44 pair Sad
Irons. The owner is requested to
prove his property, pay charges,
and take them away.
E. Winters & Co.

JUST ARRIVED,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE BY
BENJAMIN STOUT,
NEXT door to Henry Marshall's
tavern, a handsome and ge-
neral Assortment of **MERCHANDISE,**
consisting of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Iron Mongery, Glass &
Queens Ware, Medicines, Boots
and Shoes, Calf Skins and Boot
Legs; also a quantity of Hops,
which he will dispose of on the
lowest terms for Cash, Whiskey,
Bear Skins, and country made Su-
gar.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1795.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED
FOR ONE YEAR,

The Houses and Lot,
WHEREON I now reside in
Danville, on which is a good
framed house two stories high, 40
by 28, and a kitchen adjoining 24
by 28, a good garden, and a well
in the back yard. For terms, ap-
ply to
THO. BARBEE.
Sept. 6, 1795. †

Public Notice.
WHEREAS I gave a Power of
Attorney to William Conner
some years ago, to transact my
business, and settle with my credi-
tors, and transfer same of my
land over to those I had sold to in
Fayette county. And he the said
Conner has failed in doing it, it is
requested that all persons concern-
ed will attend to this notice, that
I have now taken all such power
or authority from William Con-
ner, and the public is now warn-
ed not to settle any accounts with
pay any debts to, or make any con-
tract with said Conner, now in this
State, which may in any wise be-
lieve or relate to me, as they by so
doing will act in their own wrong,
and will be compelled, neverthe-
less, to pay to me, any money
they may settle with him for in
future.

Edward Bradley sen.
Bourbon county, Sept. 15. 13p

I SHALL remove from Lexington
to Beagrats, near the falls of
Ohio, by the first of November,
where I shall continue the business
of my office with due attention. I
have still for sale some valuable
LANDS upon Green river, the
Ohio, Paint creek and Caesar's
creek. N. W. of the Ohio.
RICHARD TERRELL.
Sept. 22, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber in
Madison county, on Tate's
creek, near Aquilla White's lick,
a brown Cow and Calf, the cow is
marked with two crops and two
under bits, white under her belly;
appraised to 11. 19s.

Matthew Sims.
July 31. †

Taken up by the subscriber near
capt Blair's in Bourbon county, a
bay mare seven years old, about
13 hands high, had on a five shil-
ling bell with a leather collar and
in the side of the collar there is an
iron ring sewed, branded on the
near shoulder and buttock IG, a
natural trotter; appraised to 111.
DANIEL CASHEDY.
July 1, †